

Mayor of Chicago Fails to Recognize America Is at War

Adopts "Agin the War" Attitude in Deep Political Game

Aspires to the Senate Refused to Aid Recruiting; Declined to Invite French Mission to City

Chicago, July 7.—Although the United States is completing its third year of warfare against Germany, the Mayor's declaration of hostility has not yet been officially recognized by William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago.

Thompson was elected to office two years ago by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for the office.

His campaign was one of fire and thunder; the empty dinner hall of other days was reoccupied, the American flag was waved to a fare-thee-well and "Big Bill" left audiences entranced telling of the good deeds of his forefathers, Chicago pioneers.

Naturally, every one thought him a Class A patriot. The Mayor thinks he is playing a very clever and astute game, with the Republican nomination for United States Senator in 1918 as his objective.

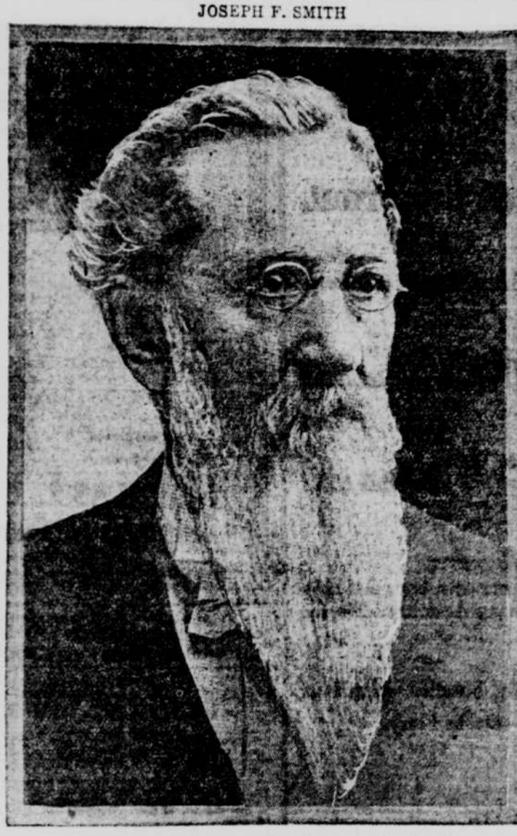
This is believed to be the chief reason he is "agin the war" and anything with a martial tinge. When his Senatorial ambitions first asserted themselves it was thought the Mayor would make his big play on the fact that he closed the saloons in Chicago on the Sabbath, in order to corral the city vote down.

The advent of the war, however, spelled alluring prospects as for the pacifist, pro-German and other disgruntled elements were concerned, and "Big Bill" is as loaves to call himself, hopped on the job with a vengeance.

The initial outbreak, though, was astounding. Just a few days after it occurred to the tomb of Lincoln and offered \$25,000 to endow a chair for the teaching of "American patriotism" in the Lincoln Memorial University in Kentucky, he issued a "solemn" warning against any "hysterical demand" which would involve the United States in war.

This, in itself, was deemed laudable, but more followed when war came.

Refused to Aid Recruiting First of all, Thompson sidestepped recruiting by refusing to establish Paul Bremer Day by proclamation; then he urged the "shackles" who were crowding the Marriage License Bureau at the time he demanded conscription. He refused to issue a formal invitation to Marshal Joffre and the French envoys; he delayed the sale of Liberty Bonds; he refused to permit the sale of an embargo of foodstuffs to our allies, and now he has reached the stage where his pacifistic tendencies are so superdeveloped that he can take an insult with a smile.



Mormon chief who warns America against social evil.

When he was requested to invite the French mission to Chicago, he said: "I haven't the power, have I?" he asked. "Other Mayors have invited visiting foreigners," he was informed. "Well," he said, "I don't think it would be legal. It's up to the Council to invite them here."

The Council did. A special meeting was called and an invitation sent to the French and English envoys. It was thought by the Mayor, and the reception committee included his name. When Marshal Joffre and Premier Viviani arrived the Mayor was at the station to receive them and at the face of his refusal to issue an invitation to them.

Received Rebuke in Theatre The head of the Mormon Church, when he delivered a supposed "address of welcome" to the mission in the Auditorium Theatre. The audience was composed of representative envoys and the Mayor arose in silence to sign his address. It was a long affair, avoiding all reference to the war, but mentioning the early French explorers. The Mayor read it. The audience coughed, slightly at first, then almost continuously. But the Mayor almost finished his address before the thousands of feet scraping on the floor of the theatre. Thompson made some reference to Kaskaskia, an early French settlement.

When the Mayor concluded he was laughing at the Mayor, and did not return for two days.

When Colonel Roosevelt came to Chicago and delivered his address on the war he aroused additional indignation. The Mayor's name was not mentioned. The great crowd that greeted Roosevelt spent part of its time in hissing any mention of the Mayor and singing "We'll hang Bill Thompson to a sour apple tree."

The Mayor wasn't feazed, evidently. For he came back in a few days proclaiming that famine lurked near and announcing that the Mayor's name was not mentioned. When the registration board came to his office from the War Department, he refused to sign his anti-war activities in connection with the draft and the formation of exemption boards has been reduced to a minimum.

Praises the "Only Paper" Lately the Mayor has appeared somewhat subdued, but a weekly paper of his administration—known as "The Republican"—has been vigorous in its denunciation of President Wilson and his conduct of the war. Federal agents have regularly transmitted copies of the paper to the Department of Justice, and it is reported that further alleged treasonable utterances will cause its suppression.

"It's the only paper that prints the truth about the Mayor," says a "Somerset" stand was given in his famous speech to the voters. The words of food warning.

Speaker Clark said: "An attempt is being made to bulldoze Congress into passing the Administration bill under which the young men of Chicago could be forced or coerced into an army to fight in the trenches of Europe. It is a drastic step, and one which should be invoked only when necessary should be invoked. The life of the Republic is threatened. I am unalterably opposed to a draft for the purpose of forcing our men into the trenches of Europe. And, further, the Mayor charges that the newspapers disseminated his statement as to the French mission. He continues: "This statement was apparently an obnoxious to some of our Chicago papers, and such a hindrance to their business that it was considered necessary to discipline me for venturing an opinion without first consulting how it affected their various interests, sordid or otherwise. "While they refrained from discussing the text of the statement, a number of newspapers, in their characteristic manner, have published the Mayor's statement to Chicago, following the publication of my statement, in the occasion of a violent personal attack on me, which I believe was done deliberately to distract attention from the seriousness of the situation to which I called attention. My heart bleeds when I think of the struggle that some of our people are engaged in to keep body and soul together."

Hoover Tells Housewives How and What Foods to Save

Issues Printed Card of Instructions To Be Hung in Every Kitchen—Deals with Wheat, Meat, Milk, Fats and Sugar

Herbert C. Hoover's advice to housewives on how to save food has been put into concrete form and printed on a card, which he hopes will be hung in every kitchen in America and will be carefully followed. The card reads:

United States Food Administration Win the War by Giving Your Own Daily Service

SAVE THE WHEAT.—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance, so your baker will not bake more than once daily. Use the table only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

SAVE THE MEAT.—Beef, mutton or pork not more than once daily. Use fresh vegetables and fish. At the meat table, eat smaller portions and give the rest to the poor. Do not eat all left-overs. Do this, and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price.

SAVE THE MILK.—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

SAVE THE FATS.—We are the world's greatest fat wastes. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of lard, tallow, soap and tins fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

SAVE THE SUGAR.—Sugar is a one-third ounce less per day of baked fruit and \$75,000 tons will be saved yearly.

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GROUP OF AUSTRIAN "MURDER MACES" (From an official Italian photograph)

Austrians Killed Italian Wounded, Officers Charge

Advancing Army Finds Deadly Instrument of Ghastly Nature

Proof Given the World Alleged that Legitimate Exercise for Weapons Cannot Be Found in War

Rome, June 16.—The recent advance of the Italians has enabled them to collect evidence convicting the Austrian army of atrocities which are not being those practised by the Germans. The Kultur which produced gas and liquid fire has apparently spread to the Austrian high command, which has been supplying its soldiers with a particularly ghastly instrument for the murder of wounded Italians.

Photographs of the Austrian murder weapons have been made by Italian officers, and show that considerable ingenuity has been spent in making these instruments as effective as possible. In general the "stickler" consists of a heavy stick, much like a policeman's mace, with a sharp prong of steel inserted at the end. The end which holds the prong is fortified with steel plating or studded with sharp iron prongs.

The other end of the mace is shaped for a firm grasp, and has a small rope for slipping over the wrist.

Italian soldiers have been found dead with wounds which could not have been produced by bullets or by the bayonet; the wounds have been found jagged, lacerated and torn, and many Italians apparently have been killed after they had been wounded by a rifle bullet. Until the mace was actually discovered the cause of the wounds was a mystery. Now the proof is given to the world.

Has no Legitimate Use Authorities on modern warfare have pointed out that the Austrians cannot claim any legitimate purpose for these maces. In any hand-to-hand encounter they would be too bulky and too awkward to use. The ordinary bayonet, when a soldier is armed with the "white arm," as the bayonet is called, he can be met only with another bayonet. A bullet or a bomb. The Austrian mace has plenty of bayonets and its men know how to use them. So these weapons cannot be substitutes. It is obvious that they are not intended for the killing of an unwounded enemy.

But the mace as shown in the official photograph is absolutely perfect for the purpose of killing men unable to defend themselves. When the mace is used as a club the cluster of sharp knobby ends of the mace is used to strike with one blow. Used as a club the mace is available for fighting at closer quarters than the bayonet allows. But the mace is clearly intended for use by a soldier who has more time than any other soldier can have to strike a man who is unable to defend himself, and it can only be used against a wounded man, one who is incapacitated for self-defense.

Like the German Skull-Cracker The mace is apparently an Austrian modification of the German skull-cracker, specimens of which have been picked up on the Western front. This consists of a leather handle, a supply steel shaft and a bolt of iron at the end. Its use is clear from the name which "Totenkraut" means "skull-cracker." The mace is used against an armed enemy, and can therefore only be employed after its victim has been disarmed or put out of combat by wounds.

Americans have generally been reluctant to believe that such inhumanities as the murder of wounded are being practised in this war. The proof that the Germans and Austrians are guilty of this atrocity is to be found in the war museums of the Allies, for Italy is not the only country which has suffered. After each battle the military police search for German skulls, and the ground is covered with the skulls of the fallen. The skulls are carefully preserved. Much valuable information is collected in this way, particularly from the deep dugouts, where implements have been stored away. Other details are found by digging through the earth thrown up by a mine crater. The bodies of the dead are, of course, carefully searched, and the information gathered in this manner is sent to the Central Empires has thus made a museum of atrocities. In the Italian museum the murder mace is a prime exhibit.

Big, Speedy Aircraft Will Win War for U. S., Says Scientist

Declares America Must Furnish 10,000 Pilots and 20,000 Planes

Baltimore, July 7.—Dr. Joseph S. Ames, professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University and chairman of the commission of scientists appointed by this government to study the conduct of the war in France, declared here following a number of conferences in Washington, that speed and size in aeroplanes will end the war most quickly. He said the United States must furnish 10,000 pilots, and, at the lowest, 20,000 aeroplanes, and must maintain this average in the face of casualties. Each pilot, he said, must have two planes.

"The situation," said Dr. Ames, "is summed up in an interview which I had with the Smithsonian Institution. He said: "The decision lies in the air, and complete victory can only be won by ten thousand or more fighting aeroplanes, and the big ones which can annihilate. This achievement will be worthy of America, and is a contribution which she is capable of making. It will give her an enviable place at the peace table."

Dr. Ames said the programme must be carried into effect before the close of this year. He said no difficulty was anticipated in getting pilots. Speaking of the general work of his commission, he said: "There is a captive balloon every five miles along the West front. Zeppelins which are useful as naval scouts have been a complete failure as military weapons."

"Another problem was the locating of big guns by means of sound waves. To illustrate the value of research along this line, in the battle of Meuse, the big guns were located and destroyed by this means. The location of mines is important. Wireless telegraphy with airplanes, methods of detecting submarines and offensive and defensive devices for undersea craft and new optical instruments are other matters which had to be studied."

Army Has Many High Officers Who Rose from the Ranks

Careers of Generals Wood and Hugh L. Scott Show Lack of Character and Purpose

The military establishment of the United States to-day fairly bristles with the names of high officers who are not "college men." By this it is meant that they have risen from the ranks—either the civil or the military ranks—without having undergone years of special preparation at Uncle Sam's training school.

Developments of the last decade have proved that the best military leaders are not necessarily men of West Point. Military Academy graduates, of course, are greater in number than those whose merits have brought them recognition, although they came from private life, but the instances where individual qualities brought men to the front are just as great in proportion to the relation of the number of those officers of the United States Army who have "arrived" without the aid of a West Point training.

Probably the most typical of officers without academy training passed out of the army when Fighting Fred Funston died on the border.

Fighting Fred was born in Ohio November 5, 1855, and was appointed to the army from Kansas. He served as a colonel in the 26th Kansas Infantry in 1898 and was honorably discharged the following year. His appointment as a brigadier general in the regulars in recognition of his bravery and military skill came in April, 1901. He was promoted to be a major general in 1914.

One Conspicuous Officer One of the most conspicuous figures in the army is Major General Leonard Wood, who is not a West Point man. General Wood is a graduate of Harvard University and holds degrees in medicine and in the University of Pennsylvania. His appointment to the rank of general in 1908 was in recognition of his ability as a surgeon.

General Wood's service with the War Department began in 1884, when he was named an assistant surgeon in the army. In January, five years later, he was commissioned a captain assistant surgeon. In 1901 he was made brigadier general, and two years later he became major general.

General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, is a West Point man, but he also had experience as a volunteer soldier back in '98. General Scott holds the degree of LL. D. from Columbia University.

In the adjutant general's department the first name to appear is that of Leonard Wood. He was first a corporal and then a sergeant in Company H of the 16th United States Infantry. On August 1, 1884, when he was given an opportunity to try for a commission, he was promoted to lieutenant. This was by a special order of the War Department.

Major William C. Bennett's office enters the adjutant general's department, however, of the infantry and Cavalry School, of the class of '93. He was first a private. These two branches are the only ones which have not been regularized by the War Department. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick R. Day, who is in the inspector general's department, is another officer who rose from the ranks. He was promoted, step by step, and by reason of being transferred half a dozen times from one branch of service to another has seen all sides of army life.

Named from Civil Life Lieutenant Colonel Andrew W. Brewster, a medal of honor officer, was appointed to the army from civil life as a second lieutenant in 1885. Previous to this he had served as a volunteer in the 10th Cavalry. He was appointed to the rank of major in the inspector general's department who never received the benefits of a West Point course. However, his cadet training was furnished at South Carolina Military Academy.

Promotions in the judge advocate general's department came to many civilians during the last few years. This branch of military service is recognized as being suitable for men who have received no cadet training.

Colonel John A. Hull, of Iowa, and Colonel George M. Dunn, of Colorado, are two officers in this department who never saw West Point before entering the army.

Many of the officers who are drafted from private life to act as lawyers for Uncle Sam are required to report in military dress for duty, although their duties seldom require their attention on a military field. New York, Nebraska, Georgia, Texas and Iowa were contributors to the quota of men drafted from private life to act as lawyers for Uncle Sam. Major Walter A. Bethel was formerly a professor at Columbia University.

The quartermaster corps is another branch of service where many men are recruited from civil life to become officers. Colonel Moses G. Zalinski is an officer in the quartermaster department who once wore the uniform of a private. He was appointed a second lieutenant while a member of Company H, 1st Artillery, in 1885.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Krauthoff, a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1895, was a private

Mormon View Of Morality Is Defined by Chief

Unchastity Dominant Evil of Age, Writes Joseph F. Smith

The head of the Mormon Church, has prepared for general publication an article entitled "Unchastity the Dominant Evil of the Age." It sets forth in a most illuminating way the official attitude of the Mormons on sex matters.

By JOSEPH F. SMITH President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

The character of a community or a nation is the sum of the individual qualities of its component members. To say so is to voice as an ordinary platitude and an axiom of profound import. The stability of a material structure depends upon the integrity of its several parts and the maintenance of a proper correlation of the units in harmony with the laws of forces. The same may be said of institutions, systems and organizations in general.

Some of the gravest mistakes of men, in administrative affairs, in politics, in statesmanship, are the consequence of remedial efforts to strengthen the fabric as a whole, instead of applying remedial measures to the defective parts, or correcting the discordant relationship. When citizens can be taught to live right lives, the grandeur and perpetuity of the nation will be assured.

The voice of the pessimistic agitator is heard in the land to-day. He is loud in denunciation of existing systems and vigorous in demand for new laws and governmental reforms. Progressively he is undoubtedly necessary, and abuse of power, neglect of duty or other evils in national or local administration should be promptly corrected; but the crying need of mankind is individual reformation. The thorough purification and effective regulation of society as a system through repressive legislation is a stupendous and well-nigh insuperable undertaking.

The natural and rational plan of improvement must deal largely with the education of the society unit, the individual citizen. Regulatory and prohibitory laws cannot consistently be regarded as other than necessities in the present state of human affairs, but let us hope that these enactments shall become as dead letters in the advancement of the community through individual improvement.

Public Conscience Aroused What has come to be known in present-day literature as the social evil is a subject of perennial discussion, and the means proposed for dealing with it are topics of contention and debate. That the public conscience is aroused to the seriousness of the dire condition due to sexual immorality is a promising indication of prospective betterment. No more loathsome cancer distorts the body and soul of society to-day than the frightful affliction of sexual sin. It violates the very foundations of life and bequeaths its foul effects to the yet unborn as a legacy of death. In hamlet and in hovel, and in the mansion and in the hovel, and in the skulls through the land in blasphemous defiance of the laws of God and of man.

The lawful association of the sexes is ordained of God, not only as the sole means of race perpetuation, but for the development of the higher faculties and nobler traits of human nature, which the love-inspired companionship of man and woman alone can insure. The word of Scripture is explicit as to the Divine intent, and it is not good for man to be alone, and therefore hath it been ordained that "a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife; and they shall be one flesh" (Genesis, 2:13, 24). Of the first parents of the race we read: "And God blessed them; and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth; and subdue it: for the Lord God has commanded that man should have help like unto himself, and that he should be united to his wife as his own flesh" (Genesis, 1:28).

Regulation by Law Essential Not alone is it fundamentally proper and in strict accord with both the spirit and the letter of the Divine Word, but absolutely essential to the stability of the social order that the marriage relation shall be defined and regulated by secular law. Parties to the marriage contract must be definitely invested with the responsibilities of the status they assume, and for fidelity to their obligations they are answerable to each other, to society and to their God.

Sexual union is lawful in wedlock, and if participated in with right intent and honorable and amicable feelings, without the bond of marriage, sexual indulgence is a degrading sin, abominable in the sight of Deity.